



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRIWEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

**ALEXANDRIA:**  
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1859.

**THE SLAVERY MATTER, ABOLITION, &c.**—Early in his political life, and whilst acting under the excitement of a lamentable occurrence, (and acting in company we may add, too, at that time, with many of the ablest men in the State, of the Democratic party,) Geo. W. Summers expressed opinions in relation to slavery, and the prospective emancipation of slaves, not at all in accordance with those which subsequently became popular. This offence, years afterwards, when he was the Whig candidate for Governor, was vehemently urged against him by the leaders of the Democratic party; and he was defeated, principally on that ground. Long after all this, Mr. Letcher a most worthy and excellent gentleman, entertained views and opinions with regard to slavery, similar to those held by Mr. Summers in his younger days. Mr. Letcher in 1859, becomes the candidate of the Democratic party—and many of the Whigs think it is proper and legitimate to expose the inconsistency of the course which permitted no excuse for Mr. Summers' "fault," but allows entire pardon and oblivion for the same "fault" in Mr. Letcher. Admitting Mr. Letcher to have repudiated his former opinions, and to have adopted other sentiments, it is contended that the injustice of the action of his party, remains as palpable as before, and is a fair argument, on that score, against the party itself. Those who are unjust, ought not to ask favors.

To elude the force of the blow thus aimed at political inconsistency and injustice, resort is had, on the Democratic side, to a general arraignment of, and indictment against, sundry distinguished Whigs, (who are not candidates for office, but happen to be opposed to Mr. Letcher,) on a charge of *abandonment*. The answer to them, would, to be sure, even if true, not be very logical or conclusive. But, let that pass. It is asserted, however, and extracts picked out from the speeches of Messrs. Wm. B. Preston, George W. Summers, S. McD. Moore, John Minor Botts, Robert E. Scott, and others, to prove, that all these gentlemen are *ABOLITIONISTS*. Now, "isn't this a dainty dish to set before the Northern Abolitionists? It is not now one candidate against whom the objection is urged—but against scores, we might almost say, of the most prominent gentlemen in the State—and the Abolitionists and Fanatics of the North are told that the leading men of Virginia, are with them heart and hand! Ought this to be? Ought the spirit of party to be evoked to do the bidding of those, who are, unwittingly, injuring the fair fame, and sapping the foundations of the wall of strength that lies around our laws and institutions? If it is believed abroad that we have nourished and honored a brood of statesmen, who are opposed to the present condition of society in the State, and to the institution of slavery as it exists by law, why, it will only encourage future attacks upon our peace, and minister to the efforts of those who are continually stirring up strife and agitation! There are not twenty men in the State, we believe, who do not know that Preston, and Botts, and Summers, and Scott, are no more abolitionists, than the leaders of the Democratic party—and who would not trust their property with confidence, to the protection and legislation of these gentlemen. And yet, as they are represented, what can the people of the North think, but that they are far removed in opinion from Seward, and Greeley, and Garrison, and almost ready to co-operate with these latter persons, in any designs they may have, hostile to the rights of the South?

The course pursued now is suicidal to all our rights and interests. If a man in public life, who is a Whig, or who is opposed to the Democratic party, has ever dared to have said that "he saw evils in slavery," he is forthwith denounced as an abolitionist; if he has entertained theoretical views as to certain powers of Congress over the territories, he is an abolitionist—if he has not adopted the creed that *everything* is centered in and depends upon slavery, he is very apt to be in some quarters suspected of being, if he is not openly charged with being, an abolitionist! In this way, hundreds, if not thousands of the largest slave owners in Virginia, find themselves held up as not only inimical to their own interests, but false to their State and country! Disunion and distraction are brought among our own people—and the enemy is encouraged to continue his assaults upon our broken and scattered ranks. The sober judgment of an unprejudiced people ought to exert itself to suppress the evil, and to require justice to be done to our leading public men, although they may be Whigs.

The Baltimore Patriot contains a long statement prepared by the friends of Henry Gambrill, one of the condemned criminals now awaiting execution for the murder of police officer Benton, giving affidavits of certain parties to show that another party, named Richard Harris, was the perpetrator of the murder, and that he (Harris) confessed the deed to certain parties. It is, however, not deemed worthy of credence and has all been before the Governor and rejected by him some time back. It is the last desperate effort to save the life of the criminal.

A letter from Stafford county, received by a gentleman in this city, says that Mr. Thomas's prospects in that county are daily improving, and that he will get a large vote there.

W. C. Flournoy is a candidate for Congress from the Fourth District in Virginia.

#### News of the Day.

**"To show the very age and body of the times."**  
The Stockholders of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, met at Portsmouth, Va., on Friday last. The net revenue for the past twelve months was reported to be \$107,000. S. M. Wilson, esq., was re-elected president, and Geo. R. Vickers, esq., one of the directors. The resolution prohibiting the issue of through tickets with any road south of Weldon was repealed.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer says:—"We hear reports, which can hardly be otherwise than correct, that a fresh importation of African negroes has been made somewhere on our Southern coast. At least, a large proportion, if not all, of these negroes have already been conveyed from the place of landing, and are safe behind the reach of Federal officials. It would seem as if an 'underground railroad' had been established through the South, which promises to do as flourishing a business as the older institutions of that kind at the North."

A fearful case of poisoning occurred at New York on Wednesday morning, at the boarding house of Mrs. Emily Beetham, corner of 14th street and 4th avenue. Nearly the whole family after partaking of breakfast, were seized with symptoms of violent poisoning. Some eight or nine persons were thus affected, some of them seriously, others slightly, and three not at all. Mrs. Beetham died, from the effects of the poison, Thursday afternoon, and Mr. Robinson on Friday night. Suspicion appears to rest upon Margaret Burke, the cook, who had been arrested and committed to prison. Mrs. Beetham was a widow, with two or three children, and kept boarders, some of them medical students.

The trial of Stephens, in New York, for poisoning his wife, has resulted in his conviction. His counsel, Mr. Ashmead, gave notice of a motion for a new trial, and said that at the proper time he would present a grave charge, that of tampering with the jury, against certain parties. The prosecuting attorney moved for sentence, which was postponed. He then moved that James Hanna, Susan Hanna, Isabella Bennett and Maria Hanna, witnesses for the defendant, be arrested for perjury on the trial. The Court postponed the consideration of the motion. The prisoner bore the announcement with great fortitude.

A man chopping in the woods, near Lexington, Florida, was attacked by a ferocious wolf, which, at the first signal, grasped his victim by the throat. The wife, standing in the door of the house saw the position of her husband, and, running up, seized his axe, and with one blow upon the back of the wolf so disabled him as to make release his hold. A few more blows finished him entirely, but not till the wolf had succeeded in cutting the throat of her husband so that he expired almost immediately.

Two female shop-lifters from New York, visited Boston last week, and under the pretence of shopping, plundered several stores of silks, &c., to the amount of \$1,200. They were detected at one establishment, arrested, and the goods found in their trunks. The women gave their names as Julia Hall and Mary Davis; the former says she is thirty years old, and the other gave her age as twenty-five years.

The Old Fellows of Cincinnati, intend to celebrate by a parade and an oration the approaching fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Order in the United States. The day for the festival is the 26th of April. The oration will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. J. M. McCabe, of Baltimore.

The Annapolis Republican states that an insane female, supposed to be named Polly Paine, from Prince George's county, was found on Tuesday evening last, in the woods of Philip T. A. Hammond, of Anne Arundel county. She has been placed in the jail at Annapolis.

The verdict in the case of the late horrible accident on the Great Western (Canada) railway is, "an body to blame." Of course, it is not a verdict that is eternally to blame. It was nobody that drove the train at the rate of thirty miles an hour, on a dark night, over a track inundated by a freshet!

The father of young Busch, who was acquitted of murder in Chicago, a day or two since, gave the jury who cleared him a champagne supper on the evening after the verdict was rendered. Eleven of the jurors attended.

A frightened visitor at Troy, during the recent land slide, left by the next morning train declaring that you couldn't make him live in a city where the hills were running after folks.

The heaviest snow storm ever known in California has occurred in this winter Sierra county. Snow was fifteen to twenty feet deep on the mountain side.

Mr. Smith O'Brien arrived at Augusta, Ga., on the 18th of March. He is to visit Senator Hammond's plantation, at the invitation of that gentleman.

It is said that Mr. Washington Irving has completed the fifth volume of his *Life of Washington*.

By constitutional limitation, the lottery system of Maryland will expire on the 31st inst., which is next Thursday.

**Wreck of a British Man-of-War.**  
Mr. Samuel Dunbar, a passenger from Havana on the steamship Karnak, arrived at New York, reports a terrible shipwreck off the coast of Jamaica, the news of which arrived from a point on the south of the island, a short time before the sailing of the Karnak.

The British war steamer Jasseur, which was lying at Jamaica on the 1st instant, received orders to set out immediately on a cruising voyage, and directly sailed. She struck a hidden rock to the northward of Jamaica. The pumps were immediately manned and kept working until daylight, when it was discovered that the water was rapidly gaining, and that it would be impossible to keep her up but a short time. The captain ordered a raft to be constructed, and to this raft were attached the two boats belonging to the vessel, and the men, sixty in number, all went aboard, with such scanty provisions as they were able to secure from the sinking wreck. A heavy gale set in soon after the men took to the raft, and they had not been over two hours when ten men were swept overboard and drowned. The captain, seeing it was useless to cling longer to the raft, took nineteen men with him in the smaller boat, and the mate remaining twenty-nine into the larger one. In a short time the boats were separated by the wind, and the larger boat, containing thirty men, has not been heard of since, and is believed to have been lost with all on board. The little provisions the men on the small boat had taken with them were soon consumed, and the double sufferings of cold and famine. At last, when almost exhausted and perishing, the boat was driven to a port on the southern coast of Cuba, and the entire party survived. The Government immediately sent out two vessels to cruise in search of the missing boat; but their search had proved fruitless.

#### Letter from Baltimore.

**Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.**  
BALTIMORE, March 26.—If you ask me, what is the news? I answer naught, but that which you have already laid before your readers in the columns of your truly excellent paper. If you ask me what is the state of trade in Baltimore? I answer by a quotation from the commercial article of the Baltimore American, under date of the 25th instant:—"In business circles we have seldom witnessed a week so quiet and inanimate as this has been. In no department of trade has there been the slightest excitement exhibited." On the other hand, a private business letter from your city, dated the 23d inst., says:—"We have no reason to complain. We are making more cash sales than heretofore, and customers who have been on hand paid up very well, indeed." So much for business.

And now, a word about the venerable Alexandria Gazette. I was spending the evening with one of the old residents of this city, a few days ago, and in the course of conversation, which was mainly upon Alexandria past, present, and future, he mentioned that he was a constant reader of the "Gazette," and that he regarded it as one of the best papers he read, referring especially to your method of condensation, giving many things in a few words, &c., &c. [Our correspondent is pleased to say other things of a complimentary character, for which we are grateful and obliged—but take the liberty to omit from his letter.]

I perceive that in the political arena in your State, things are becoming warm, and as election day approaches we may expect to see a mighty struggle for the mastery. As Alexandria is a strictly old line Whig, my sympathies are all with those who espouse the Whig creed, and I trust there is good ground to hope that your people will be delivered from the political bondage of the Democratic creed which has heretofore been as the strong man armed keeping his palace. Democratic creed, I say? What is their creed but to hold fast to the spoils of office, and to oppress commerce? Oppress commerce, did I say? *crush it out* rather, I should have said, by laying burdens upon the mercantile community, grievous to be borne. The merchant seems to be the beast of burden in the estimation of Virginia Democrats, of whom all the extras of unjust and ruinous legislation may be laid, and thus driving from her borders those who *love her soil*, but who love justice and equality and freedom more. Virginia should be today in both political and commercial power, the greatest of our States! But where is she and why? Let Democratic legislation answer, to her shame and confusion.

**A SOLITOR.**  
**TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.**  
BOSTON, March 26.—The State Senate this forenoon refused to reconsider the vote by which the bill for the laying of the Yarmouth and Cape Ann Telegraph cable was ordered to a third reading.

HARRIS, Marquette Co., Wis., March 27.—Two residents of this place, Jonathan Post, a Baptist preacher, and his wife, were both killed yesterday by their son, while the latter was in a state of frenzy. The murderer is about thirty years of age, and has been insane for several years, although he was considered harmless until this sad occurrence. He made no effort to escape. He was immediately taken into custody, and will be confined in a place of safety.

CHICAGO, March 26.—The Northern Transportation Company's propeller Lady of the Lake, exploded her boiler when half a mile from Fairport, today. The vessel was sunk, and the cook and one of the firemen were lost. There was a cargo of flour and provisions on board. No particulars have yet been received.

TORONTO, March 26.—The governor-general this afternoon gave his assent to the tariff bill. The last goes into immediate operation. The tariff question has assumed a position of great political importance, and given rise to a strong opposition feeling.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—United States Minister McLane will depart for Mexico, by the steamer Quaker City, in the morning. The steamer Tennessee is still on the docks undergoing repairs.

NORFOLK, March 26.—The splendid new ship-of-war Richmond will be launched on the 7th of May. There has been a considerable addition to the bricklayers employed in the yard, and the concrete provision building is progressing rapidly.

BOSTON, March 27.—P. M.—The line to Halifax is down, east of Bangor, and there seems to be no prospect of hearing from that point to-night, where the America is now overdue from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The steamer Pacific, of the Galway line, with dates to the 5th, (anticipated), arrived here today.

**Mount Vernon Fund.**  
The subject of the recent report of the Secretary of the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association, announces the fact that the objects of these patriotic American women have been so far successful as to promise at no distant day its full accomplishment.

The Regent, in the faithful discharge of her responsibilities, has exercised the power vested in her to advance the true interests of the Association, by calling in collections as rapidly as made, which were paid over by the Treasurer without delay, in sums permitted by the contract. Thus, in the space of four weeks, a little over the sum of \$22,000 was realized, (\$9,800 of this sum being, however, for the purpose of the \$15,000 donated to be invested in our former report,) discharging indebtedness for the second and third instalments, due severally 1860 and 1861, as follows: viz: On February 22d, \$18,712, closing the second instalment, with interest, due February 22d, 1860: Feb. 28th, \$10,000; March 2d, \$5,000; March 9th, \$10,000; March 16th, \$5,000; March 17th, \$5,000; March 21st, \$5,000; March 24th the remainder, closing the payment of the third instalment, with interest, due March 24th, 1861. Thus the fund subscribed by credulous advocates of a filibustering occupation of Cuba, during the last six or seven years, have been expended by vagabonding filibusters in the restaurants and oyster cellars of our seaboard cities. To this business of subsistence they may safely limit the present Cuban filibustering juntas, plans, contributions and materials within the United States.—N. Y. Herald.

**John Hunter's Coffin.**  
The remains of the great John Hunter were discovered in the vaults of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Field, England, Tuesday afternoon, the 7th, after a search of two days, by Frank T. Buckland, assistant surgeon, 24 Life Guards, son of the late Dean of Westminster. The coffin was in No. 3 vault, under the Church, at the bottom of many others, being in fact in excellent preservation, the cloth upon it only having decayed in places. The handsome brass plate upon it is as perfect as when originally engraved. The coat of arms is unimpaired, and the inscription clear and distinct. It runs as follows:—"John Hunter, esq., died Oct. 16, 1793, aged 64."

**A Horse with Hydrophobia.**  
The Doylestown Democrat says that on Sunday, March 13, Mrs. Wm. Campbell, who lives in Springfield Township, near Springfield, lost a fine horse, which died of a malady supposed to be hydrophobia. On the morning of that day it was first discovered that something was the matter with him, from his strange behaviour. He broke out of his own stall and went into an adjoining one, and marks were seen on the boards where he had bitten them. He was then taken back and tied to a white oak tree, and while fastened to it he bit the bark off as if he could reach it, and covered it with blood. When he had an opportunity he would bite his own limbs, which were in places gnawed raw. He finally tore loose from the tree and ran down towards the barn of Mr. Campbell, to a post and rail fence, where he continued to bite the rails until his mouth became so stiff that he could no longer take hold, and in a little while he dropped down and died. Some three weeks before, Mr. Campbell's dog had been suddenly, and has never since been heard of, and it was supposed at the time that he had gone off mad.

#### Letter from Camp Floyd, Utah Territory.

**Correspondence of the Hartford Times.**  
CAMP FLOYD, UTAH TERRITORY, February 10th, 1859.

We are quartered at the present time, at Camp Floyd, 45 miles S.W. of Salt Lake City. (I say we, because I am speaking about the soldiers, and am one of that honorable body myself.) This Camp is composed exclusively of adobe buildings, one story high, mud floors, board roofs, and glazed windows. The length is about one mile by one quarter wide, and all about 500 buildings, making quite a city in these wild regions. In summer the inhabitants is almost smothered with dust—in winter, surrounded with snow, and at the present time, we can almost swim in mud. We do not complain in the least, of the latter, as it prevents us from going through our heretofore daily "drill," a duty a soldier is particularly fond of (over the left).

Money is not very plenty with us here; we have not been paid since last September, but the settlers accommodate us in a small way. As I am not a soldier, I can assure you, are not very rich. I will quote the price of a few articles:—Tobacco \$1.50 per lb.; Sugar 60c.; Tea \$3; Whiskey (Ohio) 88c. per gallon; Flour \$10 per cwt. The Mormons bring in eggs and butter, which they sell, eggs at 40c. per dozen, and butter at 50c. per pound.

We have a theatre and circus here, with good companies, also several billiard saloons, hotels, &c., principally carried on by the citizens.

Near the camp there is a small Mormon settlement. You would be astonished to see in what manner they live. Their dwellings are composed of a hole dug in the ground about three feet deep, and an old wagon wheel thrown over the top of it for a roof. Generally all of them have a yoke of oxen, and haul wood in from the mountains, and make their living in that way. Taking them as a body, they are a miserable set. Brigham Young and his saintly followers are very tame and quiet, and they give us no trouble at all.

You no doubt are aware that on an expedition like ours, the army is generally followed by a certain class generally termed blacklegs. We have had a portion of these gentlemen engaged out of camp for us to get paid, as the wolf comes to the door. They thought to make a grand haul on us, but they were mistaken, and a great many of them have pulled up stakes and left for parts unknown, no doubt with a sad heart, and I hope the balance will follow their example, as in our opinion their life is better than their company. We can very well attend to any little amusement that we may have, without their assistance.

I will give you a slight idea of a Mormon drinking saloon. You enter a shanty built of adobe, formerly used for a whiskey barrel, and behind it stands its lordly proprietor. One or two rude benches, and old stove, &c., comprise the furniture of the establishment. The attendant asks you what you will take; you say whiskey (of course); he seizes a glass and stoops to the faucet, and then descends the most exhilarating nectar ("rot.") You endeavor to drink; he says, "come down boys, only 50 cents per drink." You give him a long last look and leave at once. You should repeat the dose, unless you will attend Surgeon's call in the morning with "Oh my head."

As a general thing, we were very happy and contented here. The contrast between this winter and that of last is very great. We are very comfortable, and have plenty to eat and wear. We have, all told, about 3,000 men here, composed of the Fifth, Seventh and Tenth regiments of infantry, and two batteries and eight companies of the Second dragoons; and for that number the discipline is first rate.

Our tattoo is now sounding and I must finish away. Yours, W. T. Hunt, Company G, Tenth Infantry.

**The Cuban Filibusters.**  
A report is in circulation that an extensive filibustering organization exists, the object of which is the conquest of the island of Cuba—that for this purpose arms and ammunition have been provided, and that strong bodies of volunteers are ready to embark simultaneously from different parts of the United States, and land in Cuba, stand prepared to co-operate with the invaders—that New York is the headquarters of the enterprise—that the chiefs of the conspiracy are here, but that the principal materials are stored away in Southern cities. And lastly, it is reported that probably by the next steamer from Havana, final instructions will be received, whereupon the signal is to be given for the departure from our shores of the invading expedition.

A formidable plot, and a beautiful plan of operations, no doubt; but so far as the question of invading the island of Cuba is concerned, we have no hesitation in pronouncing this magnificent organization an unmitigated humbug. The last terribly late expedition of Lopez taught these Cuban filibusters a lesson which they have not forgotten, and will not soon forget, but it taught them another thing, which they have used and will continue to use to the fullest extent as long it can be made to pay. In a word, it taught them how to live the life of gentry lazers, patriots and heroes, upon the backs of the people. These funds subscribed by credulous advocates of a filibustering occupation of Cuba, during the last six or seven years, have been expended by vagabonding filibusters in the restaurants and oyster cellars of our seaboard cities. To this business of subsistence they may safely limit the present Cuban filibustering juntas, plans, contributions and materials within the United States.—N. Y. Herald.

**Advances in the Price of Quicksilver.**  
Owing to the increased consumption of this article in the arts, and the stoppage by injunction of the great New Almaden mines at San Jose, about 60 miles from San Francisco, in California, which produced about 30,000 iron flasks of 764 lbs. each, annually, the price of this article has greatly advanced throughout the world. In New York, four or five months ago, there were abundant supplies to be had at 48 cents per lb. Now it is difficult to obtain, and small lots only can be had at 80 to 85 cents per lb. The largest consumption of the article in the United States is in California, where it is indispensable in separating the gold from the pounded quartz rock; the consumption in that State is estimated at 3,000 flasks per annum, which is about equal to the present production of the Santa Clara mines, and have been vigorously worked for about two years by a Baltimore company. This mine is increasing in value, and it is expected will soon be able to double its production. The cinibar ore of mercury is reduced at the Santa Clara mine in cast iron retorts, which experience has demonstrated to be better adapted to the purpose than the old-fashioned brick furnaces, where a large part of the mercury was lost by absorption and evaporation. Until the New Almaden mines are reworked, the supply of quicksilver must be less than the demand, and higher prices will no doubt continue for the article.—Baltimore Price Current.

#### Parson Brownlow on Goggin and Letcher.

The editor of the Knoxville Whig, the celebrated Parson Brownlow, who was present at the discussion in Abingdon, Va., gives the following account of it:

"We attended the Debate on Monday between Messrs. Goggin and Letcher, at Abingdon, and we now avail ourselves of this occasion to notice the crowd was very large, and both parties were enthusiastic. The discussion was an able one, and was equal to our warmest and ablest debates in Tennessee. The gallant and gifted Goggin led the way in a speech of one hour and twenty minutes, each having a reply of forty minutes. Mr. Goggin held the audience spell-bound by the force and power of his logic, the music of his superior voice, the power of his eloquence, the crushing nature of his charges against Letcher and his party, and the boldness with which he made those charges, as well as the proof with which they were sustained. Goggin, in the first place, was the most efficient speaker in the South. His blows fell thick and fast on the unhappy head of Mr. Letcher, and the political party represented by his nomination—every one of which went home with telling effect—and he was enthusiastically cheered from first to last. The Petersburg Convention was handled without gloves—the sins and shortcomings of the Democratic party—the ruinous extravagance of the Administration—the wholesale robbery and plunder of many of Buchanan's officers, were shown up in their true light, and by a master hand. Lastly, John Letcher, with his Ruffian pamphlet, his support of Van Buren with his Free negro suffrage, &c., were handled with such ability, as to make Letcher quail in his boots. The castigation given him by Goggin reminded us of the palmy days of Jones and Polk. It will repay any Whig to travel 150 miles to hear Goggin upon Democracy and Letcher."

John Letcher is an able speaker than he is reported to be, though he is no match for Wm. L. Goggin. He is the personification of one of the "first families of Virginia"—dresses fine—wears large gold spectacles, low down upon his nose—has red hair and fair skin, and is a first class debater. He is all the time on the defensive, and struggled to parry the thrusts of Goggin, but to poor purpose. Goggin has him down and keeps him there all the time. Goggin, who is an able lawyer, prosecutes from the word go. Letcher makes a desperate effort to defend himself and his party; but with such a record as his, and with the sins of his party all on his back, he staggers and flounders like a drunken and drowning man. His defence of the Administration is so lame an affair, as to damage the public works of the Government. He repudiated the thirty million bill, the Cuban policy, the Pacific Railroad, and the Tariff duties of Buchanan. He only defends the extravagance of the Administration.

Goggin makes friends and votes wherever he goes; and while we do not expect our party to carry the State, we are confident of large gains. But Goggin and his friends really expect to succeed, and they are producing a good impression everywhere. The excitement is high in Virginia, and there will be a large turn out on the 25th of May. We confess that when we look at what Virginia has done, we expect defeat; and still, when we look at the issues, and the superiority of the Whig candidate, we shall not be surprised to hear of his election."

**Gov. Wise's Letter.**  
In reply to a letter calling upon him for an expression of opinion upon the Virginia election, Governor Wise said:

"For reasons I oppose for discussion by me now, I was opposed to Mr. Letcher's nomination. But, as well before as after the nomination, and always, I was resolved to support it, if made, and recommended that course to my friends, in the event Mr. Letcher should be fairly committed to the Democratic principles ever cherished by Virginia, and to her true internal policy. Understanding that he is thus fully committed, and that he is now manifestly contending for the faith as it was handed down to us by Jefferson and Madison, without the corruption of modern interpretation; and that he is, for pushing on the public works of the Government, to develop her resources and her power, I shall give him all the support of my vote and influence."

"I do this for the sake of the Democratic party. It has nominated Mr. Letcher, and no slight cause—no mere personal consideration—nothing, indeed, short of a vital issue of policy or of morals, should cause any one, or shall cause me, to withhold support from the Democratic nominee in the present state of parties and of opinions in the country. Democracy is the only hope of sound common sense left, and the one we give it its prestige in the world, the very Gibraltar of the true republican faith."

"I know that my enemies have actively circulated the rumor that I am opposed to Mr. Letcher's election. Their calculation is very obvious—that if he is elected, his election may seem to demonstrate the weakness of my opposition; and that, if he is defeated, the blame of his defeat may be thrown upon me and my friends. But, in spite of this intrigue and false clamor, elected or defeated, I will support him, and will not support him, because I have nothing but evil to come out of opposition to the Democratic party in these times of fearful forebodings. But I absolve this expression from all personal reflection upon the candidate of the opposition in Virginia to Mr. Letcher. I have a high personal regard and respect for Mr. Goggin. I have known him from youth upwards and I cordially vouch that he is worthy of the confidence of those who agree with him in politics."

But he is an honest and earnest opponent of the Democracy, and I am its ardent advocate—now more than ever; for he has lately been deeply wronged, and I believe, again in serious peril—at a time when it is the only hope of saving the constitution and the Union, and in Virginia, too, its stronghold, whose proud destiny has ever been to save the republican creed of State rights, of strict construction, of sound economy, and of civil and religious freedom at home, and of peace and justice with all foreign nations."

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